

War

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Senator Charges CIA Incites to

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WASHINGTON, —

A warning that "the whole world might get burned" unless greater control is exercised over the super-secret Central Intelligence Agency was voiced on the floor of the Senate last week. The warning was issued in a speech last Tuesday by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) but it was overlooked by virtually the entire press.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is headed by Allen W. Dulles, brother of John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, and its operations have been kept so secret that even economy-minded Congressmen are unable to determine how much money is actually appropriated for the agency. Of even more significance, however, was Mansfield's stated concern as to whether the far-flung operations of CIA agents might not involve the world in another war.

He cited public reports as the basis for his concern, including an "abortive effort by CIA undercover men to start a revolution in Guatemala," and "Burmese and Siamese and Vietnamese suspicions of CIA activity in promoting guerrilla forays from the Burmese border into mainland China on the part of the interdemolition expellees among Chiang Kai-shek's defeated Nationalists."

Both instances were subjects of serious charges raised in the UN. The government of Guatemala had made the charge that the U. S. was intervening in that country with the aim of overthrowing the government.

Similarly, the Burmese delegation to the UN had accused Kuomintang China of attempting to set off a war by aggression against People's China. Burma did not accuse the U. S. of being involved in this case but demanded that the Kuomintang remnant troops be withdrawn from Burmese territory.

Other public reports listed by Mansfield on CIA activity were:



ALLEN DULLES

- "Subsidization by CIA of a neo-Nazi organization which had marked for liquidation the leaders of the Social Democratic Party."

- "Incarceration for eight months of a Japanese citizen under excuse of cross-examination—a job initially undertaken by Gen. Willoughby's Army Intelligence and passed on to the CIA."

- "Tapping of the telephone of Jose Figueres, former Costa Rican President, at which a CIA man was caught red-handed." Mansfield noted that Figueres is now President again.

Mansfield questioned whether "CIA is staying within the limits established by law or if it has ex-

panded beyond its original purposes." He noted that when CIA was established in 1947 it was barred from exercising "police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers or internal-security functions."

LATTIMORE CASE

Yet, he went on, the CIA intervened in the Owen Lattimore case, giving information to the FBI, information whose reliability later proved quite shaky. Nevertheless, the agency refused to testify in court on this matter. "Does it mean," Mansfield asked, "that officials of this government agency can defy the courts?"

"It should not be surprising," the Montanan declared, "that a great many members of Congress are already questioning the wisdom of continuing to allow almost complete independence to a government agency as vital and powerful as CIA. In the first place the whole concept of peacetime foreign intelligence operations has been alien to American tradition. It was not until 1947, when CIA was established, that this nation began to develop an intelligence service of any significant size. Even then, many harbored serious doubts as to whether such an organization belonged in a democracy in peacetime."

Mansfield, however, did not voice any disagreement on continuing the agency, but introduced a resolution on behalf of 21 Senators for a joint Congressional Committee to exercise supervision over CIA, with a function similar to that of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.



MANFIELD

He said it was virtually impossible to find out how much money is appropriated for CIA, or how many employes it has. Estimates for funds run from \$500 million to \$800 million, with the money hidden in appropriations for many other agencies and departments. Personnel estimates, he said, "run between 8,000 and 30,000 employes."

"The Central Intelligence Agency," he charged, "plays a more direct role in foreign policy than that of simply providing some of the information on which our policies are based. It also serves, apparently, as an instrument of policy." He cited a Time magazine report